WASHINGTON.

Insurrection.

spect of a negro outbreak in the South is be-The prospect of a negro outbreak in the South is be-ming to excite serious alarm in official quarters here. It weral prominent gentlemen from the South have re-ntly called upon the President and represented that e negroes were undoubtedly possessed of arms and numeration in large quantities. They state that the acks were organizing with hostile intentions, and conted the slaughter of the defenceless whites first favorable opportunity. These gen-urged the President to increase the force in the five military districts, us by a timely display of power overawe isaffected blacks. Nothing short of this, ney think, will prevent an early uprising of this half-ivilized class and the repetition of all the atrocities of an Domingo. One of these gentlemen predicts that he war of caste will commence before the expiration of negroes throughout the South have a bough understanding, and that they have a fixed upon the impeachment of the ident as the proper moment for a bloody sing. These gloomy forebodings may be only the ing. These gloomy forebodings may be only the ring of the natural fears entertained by the South-whites; but I have reason to think that the governhoarded away. I am informed that scarcely as in the South is without arms enough for it is no exaggeration to state that one-third of r would be buichered before the national forces ave time to offer eff ctive succor. The force at nt under the direction of the Military Commander i be entirely inadequate for such an emergency.

ddeus Sievens, expressing his views on public affairs. Stevens takes this method of speaking to his country, fearing, lest in his greatly enfeebled condition, he night not be able to speak in the next session of Con-

e. Fisher-Bradley Difficulty—Bradley to how Cause Why He Should Not be Pun-hed for Contempt. be Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in its stall term had before it to-day the subject of the lty between Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., and Fisher, which took place during the Surratt and which resuited at its close by Mr. sy's name being stricken from the roil of practising of that court by order of Judge Fisher. The history of the affair was recited by the Supreme which remarked that the conduct and language adley required investigation, and it was therere ordered that he show cause, on or before the fourth ontempt of this court by reason of said offensive act and language towards one of its members, and ng to the official act of said Justice; and it is further red that until the final disposition of this order the aid Joseph H. Bradley shall continue suspended from

marterly Report of the National Banks of

the United States.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the

U. S. bonds and securities deposited to se-	338, 135, 150
cure d posits	38.211.450
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	42,173,150
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	21,375,408
Due from national banks	95, 103, 219
Due from other banks and bankers	8,366,672
Banking house, other real estate, furniture	0,000,012
and fixtures	20,569,840
Current expenses	6.295,738
Premiuma	2,749,753
Checks and other cash items	134,392,589
bills of national banas	11,831,693
Bills of other banks	333, 209
Precie	10 228, 51
Fractional currency, les al tend r no es	100,431 537
Compound interest notes	56 898, 420
Total	495.033.128
Liabilities.	
	\$419,509,415
Borplus fund	66,628,817
Undivided profits	33,551,706
Circulating notes outstanding-national	293, 461, 196
Oirculating notes outstanding-state	4,092,153
Individual deposits	637, 329, 557
United States deposits	23,078,315
Deposits of United States disbursing of-	The second second
ficers	4,637,264
Due to national banks	93,058,788
Due to other banks and bankers	19,626,914
	405 000 100

The Confiscration Cases.
The cases of the property of Dr. Cornelius Boyle and Colonel H. B. Tyler, sold under a decree of confiscation, were taken up in the District Supreme Court. The were taken up in the District Supreme Court. The principal question involved in these cases is the constitutionality of the Confiscation act, and it is understood, should the court below be sustained, the cases will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Returns of General Grant.

General Grant returned to the city this morning from his visit to West Point, and was attending to his duties at the War Department prior to the meeting of the Cabinat.

Cabinet.
General Grant's Conversation With a Southern Editor.
The agent of the Associated Press is authorized by Dr.
Samuel Baird, editor of the Atlanta Daily New Era, to
state that the publication of the reported conversation ised by him, and is erroneous in several particulars.

Delegates to the North Carolina Convention—
Order of General Canby.

The following order has been is used by General Canby,
commanding the Second Military District:—

By command of
Brevet Major General E. R. S. CANBY.

The Cholera in Sicily.

Our Consul at Messins, Sicily, under date of Septimber 30, writes to the Secretary of State as follows:

The prevalence of the cholera has prevested all and every commercial transaction for the last two months, and nearly all the merchants except the few English and German had departed from the city, together with all exchange and mercantile brokers, the noteries, law-yers, judges, in fact nothing was left of the population usually engaged in busines. The number of fagitives is estimated at no less than sixty thousand out of the population of one hundred thousand. The number of deaths is three thousand five bundred. The greatest portion of the fugitives have returned, as the cholera has within the last few days decreased to about five cases daily, and we may now expect that business will regain its soul society. The misory is great; provisions are unusually high; all the crops have fallen short, and the only resources left the people are the benefits which they will derive from the shipments of grain and dry fruin, such as lemons, oranges, nurs, filberts, almonds, &c.

nstruction Under Southern Military Com-ders-General Grant's Advice Disre-

manders—General Grant's Advice Disregarded.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 29.]

Complaints are constantly coming from the Seuth in relation to alleged unfairness in the execution of the reconstruction acts of Congress. It might have been supposed that the terms of these monstrous suctments were harsh enough of themselves; but it appears that they have been so construed and administered as to augment their injustice and oppressiveness beyond endurance. Not to advert to other instances, the conduct of General Pope particularly is said to have given great offence to the people over whom he exercises supreme control. In respect to one of the many acts justicy complained of we learn that Gen. Grant, at the instance of the President, interposed his advice, which was promptly rejected by this military autocrat, not on any ground of present necessity, but upon the bread principle of a difference of opinion upon the merits of the question involved. We further understand that except by a discegard of the unconstitutional legislation of Congress altogard for the unconstitutional legislation of Congress altogard for the unconstitutional legislation of Congress altogard for the control of the Executive. General Grant was entrusted only with the authority to appoint and remove their subordinates, and the President has been shorn of the authority to direct or centrol their conduct, and is restricted to the naked power of special the same unrestrained discretion.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Preliminary Council With the Indians-All of the Tribes Not Present-Speeches Made-Ad-

Journment.
REDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, Oct. 19, 1867. MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, Oct. 19, 1867.

The preliminary council with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apache, Klows and Comanche nations of Indians has just concluded. The council was held in a beautiful grove on Medicine Lodge Creek, about a quarter of a mile distant from the headquarters of the Commission, and was attended by nearly all the principal chiefs and head men, numbering at least a thousand. A shady bower had been erected for the occasion, the Commissioners occupying seats at one end, and the head chiefs seated upon the ground in a circle about them.

the ground in a circle about them.

The scene was a most picturesque and beautiful one, and everything thus far has passed off to the satisfaction

Cheyennes very little was done to day, with the excep-tion of listening to the speech of Senator Henderson on the part of the Commission, and the reply of Satanta, head chief of the Klowas, and one or two other brief

speeches by chiefs of other bands.

It is expected that the council will consume two or three days more, to be followed by the distribution of

goods and presents to hind the treaty.

The following is a verbatim copy of Senator Henderson's remarks and the speeches of the chiefs:— OUR FRIENDS OF THE CHEYENER, ARAPAROE, APACER, KI WA AND COMANGER NATIONS OF INDIANS—The governme of the United States, which you know as the Gre Frather, has sent us, the seven Commissioners how council with you, to visit you at your homes and have talk with you. Two years ago the governme entered into treaties of peace with you all the mouth of the Little Arkanss and we hoped then that war between had forever ceased. We are sorry to be disappointed.

During the last year news has often come to us that persons belonging to your tribes were committing acis of war against u., by attacking persons peaceably engaged in building railroads, and capturing women and children, killing and scalping our men and taking stock from emigrant and government trains. These things made our hearts ad. Some of our people said you committed these deeds, others denied it; some said that our people commenced the war by committing the first deeds of wrong; others said our people had done no wrong and that you had no justification. Some said-you and other Indians were preparing for a general war against the whites, while others defended you against the accusation. In this conflict of opinion we could not find the truth, and the government for Great Father) had sent us among you to hear from your own lips whether at any time you committed acts of violence against our people, and if so, that you state to us boiltly the wrongs on our part which cart ed you to committed mat. We do not like war, because it brings suffering and death to both sides; but we do like brave men, and to tell the truth is the highest evidence of courage we now again ask you to state to us whether you have committed any of these things charged, and if so, give us frankly the rra-ons therefor. What has the government done of which you complain? If our soldiers have treated you bealy, tell us when and how they did it, and who is the guilty officer. If the agents whom we send to you to protect your interests have cheated or defrauded you, be not afraid to tell us. We have come to hear all your complaints and correct all your wongs. We have full power to do so, and we pledge you our served honer to be true. For anything you say in this council you shall not be harmed. Hetero we proceed to state follow the few man with the have a suffered and what you want. We say, however, we intend to be just to the rem may be a down the product of the product medicine houses built in the country. I want the children brought up exactly as I am. When I make peace it is a long and lasting one—there is no end to it. We thank you for your presents. All the chiefs and head men feel happy; they will do what you want; they know that you are doing the best you can. I and they will do so aiso. There has one big chief lately died—Jim Fock Mark, of the Caddees. He was a great peace make er, and we are sorry he is dead. When I look upon you I know you are all big chiefs. While you are in the country we go to sleep happy and are not afraid. I have heard that you intend to settle us on a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle. I love to roam over the prairie. I feel free and happy; but when we settle down we grow pale and die. Listen once to what I say. Write it on paper and show it to the Great Father. I would like to hear winst he has to say. I have laid aside my isme, my bow and my shield; and yet I teel safe in your presence. I have told you the truth. I have no little lies hid about me; but I don't know how it is with the Commission. Are they as clear as I am? A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers; but when I go up to the river i see a company of soldiers. They are cutting my wool down or killing my buffalo. I don't like that; and when I see it my heart feels sad. I have spoken.

Satanta during his speech maintained the utmost dranity, and at times was realing rand in appearance. He is a large, line looking Indian, and has the reputation of being the linest orator on the Plains. He was itsidened to with the greatest attention and respect; but his being compelled to stop at the and of every sentence and have his words interpreted into three different languages was maturally an annoyance to him and detracted from the effect. Satanta is looked up to and respected by the linians of all the irrbes, and his refusal to leave this country and settle in some distant locality away from the lines of trave will have an influence upon the other tribes who are w

Poor Bear here presented Commissioner Taylor with a a war shield, made of buffalo hide, for a protection against bulets in battle. As it is generally known that Colonel Taylor is the Big Washington Chief, he is the recipient of many attentions and presents from the Indiana. It would give great offence to an Indian to decline a present, and, at the same time, they expect presents in return for everything they give in double the quantity given. The expense attending the reception of Indian presents is, therefore, not inconsiderable.

The result of to-day's proceedings cannot be definitely stated, as the greater portion of the Arapahoes are also absent. The decided refusal of Satants, on the part of the Kiowas, to go on to a reservation was unexpected and may complicate matters somewhat.

The council adjourned until ton o'clock to-morrow, when the Commissioners promised to tell them in what way the treaty made with them two years ago needed altering.

Second Day's Council—The Trenty—The Re-servation—Remarks of the Commissioners and Replies of the Indians—The Cheyennes Still Absent.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Oct. 20, 1807.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Oct. 20, 1807.

Sunday differs very little from any other day on the Plains. The early hours of the forencon were occupied by the Commissioners in selecting a reservation for the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, and fixing upon the terms of

a treaty to be submitted to them to-morrow.

The treaty provides that hereafter perpetual peace shall be maintained between the people and government of the United States and the Indian parties hereto, and that the Indian parties hereto shall forever remain at peace with each other and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the government of the United States. It also provides that in case hostile acts are committed by the people of the United States, or by the Indians on riendly terms with the United States, against the tribe or tribes or the individual members of the stile. or tribes or the individual members of the tribe or tribes parties aggrieved shall submit their complaints through their agent to the President of the United States, and thereupon an impartial arbitration shall be had under his direction, and the award thus made shall be bind-

committed by any of their tribe, to deliver up the person or persons committing the same to persons duly author-ized, for punishment according to the laws of the United

commencing at the northeast corner of New Mexico the mouth of the north fork of said river; thence down

of the United States, to protect Indians in the possession of said country, and provides annuities, houses, mills, &c., for their civilization, as expressed to them in the speech of Senator Henderson this morning, which I

Wichita mountains, and we have prepared papers for that purpose. To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, we want your chiefs and head men to meet us at our camp and sign the papers.

At the close of Senator Henderson's remarks the Commission adjourned until to-morrow in order to give the Indians an opportunity of discussing his remarks and deciding upon what they will do. If the Kiowas and Comanches sign the treaty prepared for them in the morning, there will only be the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches to treat with. It is almost certain that the balance of the Cheyennes will be in to-morrow and that two days more will conclude all their business here.

A deepatch was received yeaterday from the north, that the Upper Steur, Cheyennes and Monnicanpaws, who have been on the war path in the vicinity of the Black Hills, had refused to come into Larame to meet the Commissioners, unless they would, first agree to abandon the Powder river road. This may change the plans of the Commission as to their future movements. The probabilities are now that General Harnoy will be sont to Fort Phil Kearay to use his indiance and carrious in getting the hostile indians at that point to meet the Commissioners sarly in the spring, and that General Sanborn and Colonel Tappan will be sont south to New Maxico and Texas to meet the Indians in that country, From here the Commission will return to North Platte to complete the treaty with Spotted Tall's band and then separate.

As I close, a burricane, or storm of sand, is prevailing,

separate.

As I close, a hurricane, or storm of sand, is prevailing, which is frequent on the plains, and which renders letter writing almost impossible.

THE PRIZE RING.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Fight Between Tom Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Bill Parkinson, of Pottsville, for \$2,000, at Aquin Creek—Hotly Contested Mill—Fourteen Rounds Fought in Half an Hour—Kelly Declared Victor by a Foul.

Washington, Oct. 29, 1867, }
12 o'Clock Midnight. }

The prize fight to-day botween Billy Parkinson and Tom Kelly (gather weights at 112 by 67 \$21,000 and \$25.000 and \$

Fom Kelly, feather weights, at 112 lbs., for \$1,000 aside, attracted much attention in sporting circles, as both the men had fought each other before, and have exhibited no despicable skill and endurance. A large party of sporting men from New York, Philadelphia ltimore were in this city yesterday, and expected to leave at a late hour last night or early this morning stated, would not be postponed. Notwithstanding the errible wind and rain storm provailing efforts were made to secure a special steamer. The plan fell through, however, and it was then proposed to change the ground to the Hunter

ear and left eye. This round was fiercely contested, Kelly directing his blows at Parkinson's body, and that individual returning with interest on the neck and face, until Kelly bled like a bullock. They then closed and Kelly went down. Time, eight minutes.

Round 3.—Both came up lively, Parkinson getting in heavily on Kelly's nose, which was bleeding profusely. The round ended with Parkinson attempting to strike a hard blow and falling, Kelly on top. Time, two minutes.

Round 4.—Parkinson got in heavily on Kelly's neck, They then clinched, and Parkinson got Kelly's head in chancery, and pumme-led him unmercifully, finally knocked him down. Time, two minutes.

Round 5.—Parkinson the total his left heavily on Kelly's nose and left eye, which optic was now in deep mourning and nearly closed. Kelly finally went to grass to avoid a body blow. Time, two minutes.

Round 6.—Parkinson advanced briskly to Kelly's conner, that individual coming up reluctantly. Some heavy exchangers took place, ending in Kelly being forced to his own conner and knocked down. His nose and left eye were badly damaged in the round. Time, two and a half minutes.

Round 7.—Blows were freely exchanged, the sparring being lively, and Kelly getting it beaving on the face, and finally going down to avoid further punishment. Time, one minute.

Round 8.—Farkinson came up as fresh as ever, but was met by Kelly and received a fearful blow in the face, and returned the compliment in handsome style. The blows then fell thick and fast, and Kelly dropped to avoid punishment. Time three and three-quarter minutes.

Round 10.—Kelly received a heavy upper cut, and

blows then fell thick and fast, and Kelly dropped to avoid punishment. Time three and three-quarter minutes.

Rownd 10.—Kelly received a heavy upper cut, and they then gave and received freely, ending in Kelly going down. Time, 2 minutes.

Rownd 11.—Kelly sent a terrific blow against Parkinson, disliking this treatment, gave the same, and after a clinch and several blows Kelly again went down. Time, 2 minutes.

Rownd 12.—Parkinson gave two heavy blows on the face with right and left in quick succession, and finally sent his epponent to grass. Time one minute and torty-five seconds.

Rownd 13.—This round was short and hot, Kelly getting awfully punished on the face, but successfully getting in a heavy blow on Parkinson's mouth. Time, our minute.

Rownd 14.—There was a beautiful exhibition of fistic skill in the earlier part of this round, followed by a clinch, when the cry of "Foni" was raised, it being asserted by Kelly's seconds that he had been gouged.

The foul was allowed by the referee, whose decision nearly gave rise to a general fight, Parkinson's friends being particularly violent, as they felt confident that their man would win the money.

Neither of the parties is seriously damaged, and the marks upon Parkinson's solid flesh were scarcely perceptible two hours after the fight.

The catch weight match between Tom Allen and Bill Ryal did not come off, as expected. The next fight in this vicinity will be that between Bowle and Sorrell, the colored pugilists, on the 12th of November.

Bolster and Mc'Laughlin.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

These two puglists have at last succeeded in making a match, and will fight on the 12th of November, at catch weight, for \$100 a side. It will come off in the State of Virginia, both men to be in the ring between the hours of seven and twelve A. M. They propose, also, to fight in the same ring with Sorul and Bowie.

The McCoole and Coburn Match.
[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]
The report that articles of agreement had been satisfactorily arranged between these two noted pugilists in untrue. Both men have deposited \$1,000, and McCoole on making the deposit sated the amount he would fight for—viz., \$10,000—the only question being as to the location and time. Coburn has transmitted to McCoole his wishes in the matter, and is daily awaiting an answer, which will no doubt be forthcoming in a day or two. FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the police steamer, Capain Hartt commanding, was passing Hunter's Point, the building of the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company was discovered to be on fire. The steamer heve to and soon had two streams of water playing on the burning building, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The damage to the stock and building was about \$500, supposed to be insured. The cause of the fire could not be accordanced.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. Supreme Court-Chambers.
Court held by Judge Sutherland.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Call of the calendar twelve M.

Reserved cases:

Nos.

Nos.

St. Hallgarten et al. vs. 155 Lathrop Sewing MaChine Co. vs. Bond &
Lane.

St. Hallgarten et al. vs. Lathrop Manfe Co.
Lathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Manfe Co.
Lathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Sewing MaLathrop Manfe Co.
Lathrop Manfe C

Marine Court-Trial Term.

Held by Judge Gross.

Nos.

— Kennedy vs. Prisl.

259—Rickerfell vs. Lynch.

250—Rickerfell vs. Lynch.

250—Rickerfell vs. Lynch.

250—Robinson vs. H. N. S.

Co.

275—Gonez vs. Cent. Amer.

276—Taylor vs. Cravy.

276—Taylor vs. Cravy.

278—Miller vs. Kerrigan.

281—Robinson vs. Healey.

278—Reppiler vs. Healey.

278—Bounnon vs. M. Gaelight

Co.

284—Koch vs. Dean.

— Hoffman vs. Funke. 274-Robinson vs. H. N. S Co. 284—Koch vs. Dean. Hoffman vs. Funke.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Post Office Embezziement Case—The Accused Found Guilty—Motion for Arrest of Judgment. Before Judge Benedict.

Judgment.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Benjamin F. Oakey.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning, the full particulars of which appeared in yesterday's Herald. Counsel for the defence having closed his address to the jury, the court submitted the case, and the jury, after an absence of some fifteen minutes, came into court with a verdict of guilty.

Defendant's counsel, Mr. R. D. McCarthy, then proceeded to address the court in arrest of judgment, submitting his motion on three legal points: First, because there was no evidence that the prisoner had been employed by the government as an employe in the Post Office. Secondly, that there was a variance in the evidence for the prosecution, as between the indictment and the proof, and that it was never intended that the letter should be sent by mail from New York to Philadelphia, and thirdly, that it was not set forth in the indictment that the money alleged to have been stolen from the letter in question was the property of any particular owner or person.

Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant United States District Attorney, followed in opposition to the motion. Judge Benedict aid he would reserve opinion on the points raised, and the prisoner was removed in the custody of the Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford. The court sat at eleven o'clock, when process was called. Several parcels of whiskey were condemned for various causes, and, in some instances, orders for the sale of the condemned article were entered.

In Admiralty.
Before Judge Blatchford. John Coltins, Jr., libellant vs. The ships E. C. Scranton and the Emerald Isle.—This case, already reported in the HERALD, was resumed.

MARINE SURVEYS AS LEGAL EVIDENCE. Mr. Beebe offered in evidence two marine surveys pur porting to show the extent of the damage done to the

porting to show the extent of the damage done to the steamer John Hart, (of which the libellant had been the charterer), by the collision between her and the ships Scranton and Emeraid Isle.

Mr. Lord, on the part of the respondents, objected to the reception of these papers. He wished to know how they could be made evidence.

Mr. Beebe replied that, under the statute, marine surveys made legal evidence.

Mr. Lord objected to the reception of the evidence until the statute was produced.

Judge Blatchord observed that he did not at present decide the point. He neither received nor rejected the syldence. evidence.

The case lasted all day and had not concluded at the rising of the court.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

Alonzo P. Van Buren, Kingston, Unior county, referred to Register Theodore B. Gates; Samuel Harris, New York city, referred to Register Isaac Dayton.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The English Extradition Case—Charge of Murder on the High Scas. Before Commissioner Osborn. In the Matter of the Extradition of Frank Sullivan.— The examination in this case was resumed yesterday, the British Consul being represented by Mr. Marbury, Foote, and which resulted in his death. The knife was of the ordinary shape and size used by sailors; the order of the captain, who also ordered that all the knives carried by the men on board should be broken in

any other person.

John Triellins, seaman, on cross-examination, testified that the deceased on the morning of the stabbing said to him (witness; that "zemebody is going to get licked before night or I am."

The further hearing was adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock,

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Russel.

The court opened yesterday morning at the usual hour for the despatch of business, but in consequence of the continued absence of witnesses nothing could be done, and the court was adjourned to this morning.

DEALERS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the passage by the Legislature last winter of a restrictive law, which the Governor vetoed, however, directed against the interests of dealers in old jeweiry, second hand clothing, furniture, &c., that class of traders became somewhat alarmed, and in May last a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a society which should be sufficiently strong, numerically and financially, to protect the interests of its individual members, not only in the city but, when occasion served, at Albany and elsewhere; and, in addition, to extrinsic objects, to cultivate a friendly understanding between members and raise the moral tone of the trade by discountenancing and ultimately driving out of it unworthy men who, by sharp practices, had injured the business standing of those who were desirous of acting fairly toward their customers and the public at large. Hince May, of the seven hundred dealers (roughly estimated) in this city and Brooklyn nearly five hundred have caused their names to be placed on the rolls of the Association; and it is the firm belief of the gentlemen who met hast night at 59 New Rewery that their guild will, us a few months, when the society is fully organized, be sufficiently strong to exert a healthful influence on their peculiar business, making it so high-toned that the community, without putting in force any sumptuary law, will have no just cause of complaint against those who, belonging to it, deal exclusively and extensively in articles which, but for their existence as traders, would annually above losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of dodars to the people, not only of New York, but of the continent at large.

MERTING OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—In consequence of the storm there was but a slim autendance of the members of the Real Estate Owners' Mutual Protective As-

MERTING OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—In consequence of the storm there was but a silm attendance of the members of the Real Estate Owners' Mutual Protective Association at their rooms, 207 Howery, last night. The minutes were read on the meeting being called to order, and with a sight amendment, suggested by the chairman, approved. A gentleman then moved that the secretary be instructed to keep a list of the property of members, which, in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, it was required should be handed in, and that none but bond fide members of the association be permitted access to said book. The motion created some discussion, but was finally adopted. The society them adjourned, in consequence of the election being held on next Tuesday, until November 12.

INTERNAL RAYSHUE MAYTHE.—There was no meeting of the Metropolitan Beard resterday, and only one detention was reported—that of twenty-seven barrels of

whiskey found in Englehardt & Co.'s, Pearl street, detained to prove payment of tax. The receipts of spirits from all sources were two hundred and thirty-five barrels.

HOTEL,—An inquest was held yesterday by Corone Wildey on the remains of William Hunter, Jr., a resi Wilder on the remains of William Hunter, Jr., a resident of Phitadelphia and a guest at the Fifth Arenue Hotel, who fell from a second story window of the hotel on the Twenty-fourth street side last night. He was picked up from the sidewalk and taken to the hotel, but he died in about ten minutes after receiving the injuries. The watch, pocketbook, \$33 in money and some papers belonging to the deceased are in charge of the police, who have also taken charge of the remains. It was stated in evidence that the deceased had been subject to fits, and during one of these paroxysmin had fallen out of the window. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An insurant Patent, witche B. McCleon of 200 West.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—Late yesterday evening Michael

O'Keefe, thirty years of age, residing at 19 Pearl street a shoemaker by trade, while on his way home from Brooklyn by way of the Bridge street ferry, attempte brooklyn by way of the bridge areas lerry, attempted to jump from the boat as she was entering her slip, bu unfortunately missed his footing, and his right foot was caught between the boat and bridge, crushing it in most terrible manner. Officer Oates, of the Fourth precinct, had the unfortunate O'Kee's conveyed to Belle vue Hospital, where, upon a casual examination by the surgeons, amputation was considered necessary.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHISELLING HER BENEFACTRESS. - Mrs. Margaret Stewart, of No. 6 Goorck street, deposed yesterday, before Justice Shandley, of the Third District Police Court, that she had taken into her house, out of charity, having o where to go, the accused (who was present),

Gof to THE END OF THE ROPE -Alexander Abernethy appeared before Justice Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court, and deposed that he had reason to believe from the statements of his sal maker, John McGinnis, that at meridian on the 28th inst, two men employed son, the vessel being made fast to the dock, passed over its larboard bow about three hundred feet of rope, of the value of \$30, with the intention as he believed, of feloniously appropriating it to their own use, or the money which they were to realize from its sale. John McGinnis deposed that he was present on board and saw the accused parties remove the rope to the outside of the vessel, from the house on the deck, and so openly that he thought they were simply being employed on board as seamen, obeying some order which had been given them by the officer in charge or the master. The accused, in default of bail, were held for examination.

"A PRIVATE TALE" WITH THE JUDGE. -John Scully, a brawny, athletic laboring man of the Irish persuasion was arrested and brought before Justice Kelly, of the Fourth District Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on he complaint of Patrick Doran, another laborer in the vineyard, who alleged that on the 28th inst., while he (Doran) was at the house of Scully in 122d street, near tumbler, having previously swallowed its contents; that the blow not only cut the skin and flesh of his skull, the blow not only cut the skin and flesh of his skull, but knocked him senseless on the floor; and that while he was thus lying he (Scully) kicked him in the sides and on the face, cutting and bruising him (the deponents in the body and face.

"How about this, Scully?" asked his Honor. "Why did you assault Doran in this manner? As I understand it, he was your guest, and it is inhospitable to abuse a friend in your own house as you have him."

"Well, yer Haner," responded Soulis, "if ye have no objections I'd just like to have a private talk wid ye about this here fight that I had wid Paddy Doran, there."

"If you will have your private talk in public here, I have not the slightest objection. I am ready to hear all you may have to say in explanation of your conduct."

to have told him to leave your house, and it he refused, then to have called in an officer and had him removed peaceably."

"But, he towid me missis that she lied, sir, an' for nothin' at all, at all. But, fat I felt sorry for, yor Honor, is that such good onld sthull which a cousin ov mine sint me all the way from Ballynagaragn shud be wasted on till a gessoon fat can't be takin' a nit on till the head in spoort, widout runnin' till ver Honer, about it."

"Well, Scully," responded the magistrate, "I shall require you to give bail to keep the peace and appear for trist, in \$300. I am afraid there is to much fight in that whiskey from Ball—Ball—"

"Ballynagaragh, yer Honor," said Scully, in a deprecatory tone.

"From Pallynagaragh," resumed his Honor, "and the sooner you throw it into the East river, the better it will be for yourself and family."

"Fot, yer Honor! The whiskey me cousin Thrence sint me all the way from the Oald Sud? Och, glory to yer sow, shure no man but a haythen would think av doin' sich a thing as that. Yer Honor must be jokin' me now," exclaimed Scully, as he stared aghast at the magistrate.

"Have you any one here to go your ball?"

"Then divil a sowh, sir!"

"Then I shall bave to lock you up for trial."

"Butther that nor the potheen from Hallynagaragh shod be poored intil the river an' wasted, an' it sich beautiful athoff." said Scully, in an assured voice, as, with the step of a martry, he watted out of the audience chamber to the prison adjoining.

Butchariously Doung—About three o'clock yesterday morning officer Cases, of the Eighth precinct, arrested a man passing through Spring street, having in his possession a trunk which the officer suspected was stolen.

morning officer Casey, of the Eighth precinct, arrested a man passing through Spring street, having in his possession a trunk which the officer suspected was stolen. The prisoner refused to account where he obtained the property when the officer saked him in relation to it. Subsequently the officer learned that the premises No. 79 Greene street had been burglariously entered the previous night and a miscellaneous selection of goods, chiefly articles of wearing appared, stolen therefrom. Yesterday Nicholas Hetting, of No. 79 Greene street, made his appearance before Justice Dedge and charged the prisoner with burglariously entering his premises by forcing open the outer busement door, and stealing property to the amount of \$175. The prisoner gives his name as John Iranchend, says he is thirty-three years of age and a naive of France. He pleads guilty to the charge, but urges he was drunk when he did it. The Judge committed him to answer in default of ball.

Laccany or Clorning.—A girl named Kate Smith was arrested by officer Kealy, of the Eighth precinct, on the complaint of another female, who gives her name as Annie Allen, who charges-flate with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at \$45. The property was found in the possession of the accused, who voluntarily admitted having taken the articles. Judge Dodge committed her to snewer the charge.

BURGLARY.—About hait past five o'clock yesterday morning officer Hailday, of the Twantisth precinct, brought to the Thirty-fifth street station house three bacs, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds of tea, which he feund in Ninth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. The officer stated that he saw three men carrying a bag of tea each down Ninth avenue, and, suspecting their character, gave chase. The men immediately took to flight, dropping the tea as they ran, and made good their secape. The property has since been claimed by Mr. William P. Leferty, of Ninth avenue, whose store was barglariously entered and robbed on Monday evening.

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ALLEGED LIBEL—Zone Burnham entered a complaint for libel before Justice Dowling against Oswald Ottenderfer, editor and proprietor of the State Zeitung. German newspaper of this city, charging him with having on the 25th iest, published in that paper a false and malicious libel, calculated to do the complainant great harm and bring him into discepts. Mr. Ottenderier appeared before the magistrate and said he was willing to give bail to-day, but preferred first conselling his counsed before doing so. This was granted by the magistrate.

An improper Roots—A man who rebbed the Connecticut State prison has been arrested in Harsford. His name is William Wells and be haits from Buffale. He was recently discharged from the prison, and knew how to take advantage of its weak points. Most of the spoons he side have been recovered.

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